

FULL DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE
STEAMER ACADIA!

REVOLUTIONS PROGRESSING

FRENCH REPUBLIC.—In France the revolution, received into the public hospitals of Paris, was 638, viz: 424 men, 14 women. Of these, up to the 19th, 278 had been discharged cured, convalescent, and 98 died. There now remain 253, viz: 246 men and 7 women.

The department of the minister of war has been very busy since the accounts came of the disturbances at Vienna; and it is said that the government has given orders for an army to be assembled on the eastern frontiers of France, to watch the movements which they expect to follow in Lombardy and the rest of Italy.

The Irish Deputation and Lamartine's Address.—The 3d inst. being the day fixed by the Provisional Government for the reception of the Irish deputation, Wm. Smith O'Brien and the other members of the Irish Confederation went to the hotel of half past 2 to present their address. They were received by Mr. de Lamartine, President of the address of the Irish Confederation, addressed were presented by Mr. R. O'Connell, Mr. J. F. Kennedy, Mr. J. M. Meagher, Mr. J. P. O'Connell, Mr. J. P. O'Connell, and to Mr. McDermott, from the members of the Irish Confederation resident in Liverpool. The following is Mr. de Lamartine's reply:

Citizens of Ireland: If we require a fresh proof of the pacific influence of the principles of the great democratic principles—this new Christianity—bursting forth at the opportune moment, and dividing the world as formerly into a Pagan and Christian community—we should certainly discern this proof of the omnipotent action of an idea in the vista spontaneously paid in this city. In republican France, and the principles which animate her, by the action of the principles of the nations of Europe. We are not ignorant of the day a deputation from Ireland.

"Ireland knows her deeply her distresses, her sufferings, and her successive advances in the path of religious liberty, of unity, and of constitutionalism with the other parts of the United Kingdom; have at all times moved the heart of Europe. We said as much a few days ago to another deputation of your fellow-citizens. We said as much to all the children of that glorious Isle of Erin in which the natural genius of its inhabitants and the striking events of its history render equally symbolical of the poetry and heroism of the nations of the North. Rest assured, therefore, that you will find in France under the republic, a response to all the sympathies which you express toward it. Tell your citizens that the name of Ireland is synonymous with the name of liberty, courage, and devotedness to the cause of humanity. Tell them that this reciprocity which they invoke—that this reciprocity which they are not oblivious—the republic will be proud to remember and to practice inviolably towards the Irish."

"Tell them, above all, that the French republic is not and never will be an aristocratic republic, in which liberty is merely abused as the mask of privilege, but a republic embracing the entire community, and securing to all the same rights and the same benefits. As regards other encouragements, it would neither be expedient to hold them out nor for you to receive them. I have already expressed the same opinion with reference to Germany, Belgium, and Italy, and I repeat it with reference to every nation which is involved in internal disputes, which is either divided against itself or at variance with its government. When there is a difference of race, when nations are aliens in blood, intervention is not allowable. We belong to no party in Ireland or elsewhere, except to that which contends for justice, for liberty, and for the happiness of the Irish people. No other party would be acceptable to us in a time of peace. In the interests and the passions of foreign nations France is desirous of reserving herself free for the maintenance of the rights of all."

"We are at peace, and we are desirous of remaining on good terms of equality, not with this or that part of Great Britain, but with Great Britain entire. We believe this peace to be useful and honorable not only to Great Britain and the French republic, but to the human race. We will not commit an act, we will not utter a word, we will not breathe an insinuation at variance with the principles of the reciprocal inviolability of nations which we have proclaimed, and of which the continent of Europe is already gathering the fruits."

"The fallen monarchy had treaties and diplomats. Our diplomats are nations—our treaties are sympathies. We should be insane were we openly to exchange such a diplomacy for unmeaning and partial alliances with even the most legitimate parties in the countries which surround us. We are not competent either to judge them or to prefer some of them to others. By announcing our partnership of the one side, we should declare ourselves the other. We do not wish to be the enemies of any of your fellow countrymen. We wish on the contrary, by a faithful observance of the republican pledges, to remove all the prejudices which may mutually exist between our neighbors and ourselves. This course, however painful it may be, is imposed on us by the law of nations, as well as by our historical reminiscences."

"Do you know what it was which conspired to irritate France and estrange her from England during the first republic? It was the civil war in a portion of our territory, supported, subsidized, and assisted by Mr. Pitt. It was the encouragement and the arms given to Frenchmen as heretics as yourselves. This was not honorable warfare. It was a royalist propaganda waged with French blood against the republic."

This policy is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, entirely effected from the memory of the nation. Well, this cause of dissension between Great Britain and us, we will never renew by taking any similar course. We accept with gratitude expressions of friendship from the different nationalities included in the British empire."

"We ardently wish that justice may bind and strengthen the friendship of races, that equality may become more and more its basis. But while proclaiming with you, with her (England,) and with all the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, in conformity with our principles and our feelings towards the Irish nation."

An immense French army of observation is in the course of being formed on the whole of the Italian frontier, from the Mediterranean sea to Switzerland.

"The 'Constitutionnel' publishes a letter dated Toulon the 25th ult., which states that a reinforcement of 10,000 men is about to be sent to the army in Algeria."

The streets of Paris have lately been crowded with deputations of patriotic workmen going to Hotel de Ville with their offerings for the benefit of the republic.

British House of Commons, April 5.—The Intended Chartist Demonstration.—Sir J. Walsh, said: Sir, seeing the right honorable baronet, the secretary for the home department, in his place, I beg to ask him whether her majesty's minister have received information of the intention of the body called Chartists to meet on Kensington common, in very large numbers, on Monday next, for the ostensible purpose of proceeding throughout the principal thoroughfares of this metropolis, in a very numerous procession, and of presenting to this house a petition in favor of what are called the "six points of the charter?"

In the second place, I beg leave to ask whether her majesty's ministers, in case their attention has been called to this circumstance are prepared to take those measures which may be necessary to secure the independence of this house from being overawed by any meeting calculated to intimidate it, and likewise, I will add, to protect the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of this metropolis. (Hear hear.)

Sir G. Grey. In answer to the question of the Hon. Baronet, I have to state that I now hold in my hand the notice which was published yesterday, signed by three individuals, one of whom terms himself "secretary"—I presume of the Chartist Association—in which it is stated that a convention of forty-nine delegates, elected at large public meetings, held in different towns of the empire, will assemble in London on given days, their purpose being to superintend the presentation to Parliament of a petition, and to devise such other measures and course of proceedings as they shall deem to be necessary in order to secure the enactment of the charter. The notice then proceeds to state that a great metropolitan demonstration shall accompany the petition to the door of the House of Commons; and the members of London are invited to assemble on Kensington common on Monday next, the 10th inst. A route is also prescribed; the procession is to be organized and superintended by the secretary named, and it will then proceed to the door of the House of Commons.

Now, the attention of her majesty's government having been called to this notice, and other information having reached the Government respecting the intended proceedings of Monday next, they have directed a notice to be issued, which I trust will be published in the course of half an hour throughout the streets of London, (cheers,) and without delay circulated throughout the country, pointing out that, by the statute and common law of these realms this intended procession is illegal; warning the loyal and peaceful subjects of her majesty to abstain from taking part in such procession, and calling upon them to give their best aid to the constituted authorities for the purpose of preventing disturbances, maintaining the public order, and preserving the public peace. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. F. O. Connor. Sir: The announcement of the right Hon. Baronet will most certainly have the effect of taking the people completely by surprise, for I can furnish the right Hon. gentleman with precedents in justification of the course which the Chartist executive have taken. In 1836, when many of the right Hon. gentleman's colleagues were in office, a procession of a hundred thousand persons marched down to the Home Office and there deposited a petition for parliamentary reform. Again, in 1834, upwards of a hundred thousand men marched by this house when it was sitting, for the purpose of presenting a petition for the recall from transportation of the Dorchester laborers.

And not very many weeks since a demonstration of sailors marched by this house, when it was sitting, to the Home Office, to present an address to her majesty through the right Hon. gentleman, the home secretary himself.—This very day the persons who have placed their names to the document referred to by the right Hon. gentleman passed a resolution to the effect that every single man who takes part in the proceedings of Monday next, shall on that day a special constable, who pledge themselves, not only to preserve the public peace, but to take any man into custody who attempts to violate the rights of property or person in any shape whatever, I can assure the house that it is not the intention of the people to come to the door of this house.

Sir G. Grey pointed significantly to the notice issued by the Chartist Convention, which was laying upon the table before him.

Mr. F. O. Connor. They propose to go over Westminster Bridge, but the petition is to be sent here by a deputation. There is no sinister object in view; and if I had thought there would have been but one breach of the peace on that day I would not have lent my sanction to the intended proceedings. (Hear.) It is a right that has always hitherto been enjoyed, independently of this, that a constituted assembly, at all events, it was so considered at the time of the agitation for the reform bill, as well as on many occasions subsequently to the passing of that measure.

I trust the people will be allowed to come down with their petition, which is signed by between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 of persons. They do not wish to create any disturbance.

Mr. Home. I remember that on a similar occasion the question was asked if such a peaceable procession would be against the law, and it was declared in the house that it would not. Lord Melbourne, in fact, refused in any way to interfere. I submit, therefore, if the intended proceeding is constitutional, that it is extremely dangerous to interfere for the purpose of preventing the people taking their own course, at all events so long as they act peaceably.

However numerous the procession may be—let it be a million of men, if you please—I am not of opinion that it is illegal so long as the people composing it are peaceable and quiet. I am sorry, therefore, to find that the government have taken up the matter so seriously, and I would advise them to rescind their proclamation. (Oh oh!)

The subject here dropped.

Security of the Crown and Government.—Sir G. Grey. Sir, I beg to give notice that tomorrow, before the orders of the day, I shall move for leave to bring in a bill for the better security of the crown and government of the United Kingdom. (This announcement was received with very loud and prolonged cheering.)

The London Times, of the 7th, in alluding to the precautions taken for the Chartist's meeting says:

"We are now to pass a still more important measure, intended not only to preserve the peace of a metropolis, but to solve a long standing difficulty, and stop a fruitful source of imperial disorder and weakness. This evening Sir George Grey will move for leave to bring in a bill, 'to provide for the better security of the crown and government of the United Kingdom.' The loud and long continued cheering with which the announcement was hailed last night shows the deep sense universally felt of the necessity of some such measure. The loyal portion of the public are prepared for a comprehensive and efficient remedy, and after the experience of so many failures, will be naturally anxious to learn whether government is fairly grasping the difficulty. As the terms of the notice intimate, the measure, being unhappily required by the state of both countries, extends to the whole of the United Kingdom, and has received the important approval of the cautious and moderate non-Chartist now at the head of the Irish Government."

Great preparations were making in London to preserve the peace. The commissioners of the police had issued an official notice; forbidding the parade, as illegal, and enjoining all persons to take no part in it. The Royal Horse Guards, and the Coldstream Guards were ordered to concentrate in London. The aldermen of London were swearing in police men, and upwards of 1,300 employed at the post-office were sworn in as special constables. At Bow street, on Thursday, upwards of 400 were sworn in. At Marlborough street between 300 and 400. At Marylebone about 200. At Westminster, besides 300 enrolled in the court, 190 more were sworn in at the board room of St. Margaret's workhouse.

[From the London Gazette, April 7.]

Chartist Convention.—The delegates who have met for the last two or three days at the Literary and Scientific Institute, John street, Fitzroy Square, re-assembled yesterday. The galleries were filled with an audience who loudly applauded every sentiment of an inflammatory character. A letter was read from Portsmouth, stating that an order had been received at the dockyard there for making 1,000 truncheons of African oak by Saturday next, which were to be forwarded to London in order, as the writer believed, to be used by the special constables on Monday against the Chartists. The workmen would have to work day and night to execute this order. The "Lads of London," it was added, "ought to be aware of the circumstance, and to act accordingly." Great cheering followed this announcement.

The subject of debate yesterday was as to the effect of the petition to the House of Commons. Some delegates were of opinion that the time had come for "action," by which it was understood the employment of physical force, while others declared that a rising of the people would be at present premature, that the working men of their district were not yet ready, and that every species of moral force ought to be exhausted, before resort was had to the physical force.

The majority of the delegates having expressed these opinions, it was at length resolved that upon the rejection by the House of Commons of the petition for the People's charter, a national memorial shall be presented to the Queen, calling upon her to dissolve Parliament, and dismiss her present advisers; that simultaneously public meetings should be convened throughout the country on Good Friday for the purpose of adopting the national memorial and electing delegates to a "National Assembly," which is to meet in London on Monday, the 24th of April; and, finally, that the present convention should continue its sittings until the meeting of the "National Assembly."

The delegates adjourned shortly after 10 o'clock, notice having been given by Mr. Ernest Jones, one of the delegates, that he would at an early day, move the adoption of a "national tricolor," a proposition which was received with tremendous cheering. The government reporters were again in attendance.

At nine o'clock this morning (adds the Gazette) the members of the convention again assembled, when Mr. Wheeler, of the executive council, moved that a counter proclamation be issued, calling upon the government to disregard the proclamation of the working men to disregard the proclamation of the government, and to meet, as originally intended, on Monday. Mr. Coffey, delegate of London, seconded the motion, and expressed his determination to attend the meeting and maintain his rights at the risk of his life. Messrs. West, Shaw, and others declared they were ready to risk their lives in defence of their privileges, and looked upon the measure, on the part of the government, as an intention to cause a collision between the people and the soldiers. Mr. Feargus O'Connor expressed his determination to attend the meeting, and denied there existed any power to stop the assembly, that they had a right to petition. He then adverted to the intended bill of Sir G. Grey, which was to make sedition treason; there was no intention on the part of the Chartists to attend armed. Several of the delegates declared that they should merely act on the defensive, and as the petition was to be carried by horses, instead of men, the law could not touch them.—The motion was then agreed to.

THE CHARTISTS PETITION

To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the British Isles, and subjects of the British crown, thus avail ourselves of the constitutional privilege of submitting the consideration of our political rights and wrongs to your honorable house, in the hope that they will receive from you that degree of attention which the importance of the one and the oppressiveness of the other demand from the guardians of the civil, social, and religious rights of the people.

You petitioners declare that the great end of all governmental institutions should be the promotion of education and morality, and the diffusion of happiness among all classes. That your petitioners consider the only legitimate basis of an equitable government is the consent of the mind of the whole male

adult population through the untrammelled agency of the franchise.

That your petitioners regard the representation in Parliament of Every man of sound mind as a right compatible with and sustained by the laws of nature and of God, and the man's privation by his fellow-creatures of such right is an act which, if tolerated, evidences the existence of tyranny and injustice upon the one hand, and servility and degradation upon the other.

That your petitioners regard the reform bill as unjust, as it restricts the right of citizenship to one-seventh of the male adult community, and stamps the other six-sevenths with the stigma of political inferiority.

That the system which your petitioners arraign before the judgment of your honorable house, seven men subservient to the will, caprice, and dominance of one; that it not only establishes the ascendancy of a small minority of the empire, but it invests a minority of the small enfranchised fraction with the power of returning a majority of your honorable house.

That your petitioners have never yet heard a valid reason urged for maintaining the present representative system, and that the arguments pleaded against the admission of the people to the immunities which the social contract should guarantee are based upon class selfishness, prejudices, and contracted views of humanity. That your petitioners hold the elective franchise not to be a trust, as has been absurdly represented, but a right inherent in every man for the preservation of his person, liberty, and property, which is to be exercised to the best of the possessor's judgement, without let or hindrance from his neighbor.

That your petitioners, believing the principle of universal suffrage to be based upon those eternal rights of man which, although kept in abeyance, can be neither alienated nor destroyed, appeal to your honorable house to make such organic reforms in our representative system as will make that principle the foundation upon which shall stand the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain.

That your petitioners, in order that the elector may possess perfect security in the exercise of his franchise, pray that the voting at elections for members of Parliament be taken by ballot. Your petitioners, aware of the great, coercive, and corrupted power possessed by wealth and station over the poor elector, see no hope of securing purity of election and genuineness of representation, but in throwing the protective mantle of the ballot over the electoral body.

That your petitioners regard the present inequality of representation to be opposed to common sense, and inimical to a genuine representation of the people. They therefore appeal to your honorable house to remedy this defect in the legislative machinery, by the division of the country into equal electoral districts, assigning to each district one representative.

That your petitioners hold the legislature, equally with the executive, to be the servants of the people, and consequently entitled to remuneration at the public expense, and believing that the House of Commons should be the minister and not the master of the people, call upon you to establish their just relative positions by fixing an equitable salary for the service of its members.

That your petitioners consider septennial Parliaments unjust, as they prevent, for six years out of seven, those who are annually arriving at maturity from exercising the right of suffrage. Your petitioners also consider that seven years is too long a term for the existence of a Parliament; a period that affords an opportunity for the selfish interests of men to promote those whose welfare should be the ultimate aim of all their labors. Your petitioners, therefore, entreat your honorable house to create between the representative and the represented that salutary responsibility indispensable to good government, by the restoration of the ancient wholesome practice of annual Parliaments.

That your petitioners complain that a seat in the Commons House of Parliament should be contingent upon the possession of property of any description, as they have yet to learn that legislative talent is the exclusive prerogative of any order of men; and therefore pray for the abolition of what is termed the "property qualification."

That your petitioners respectfully direct your attention to the document entitled, "The People's Charter," which embodies the principles and details for securing the full and equitable representation of the male adult population, which document they earnestly pray your honorable house to forthwith enact as the law of the realm.

Should the members of your honorable house entertain any doubts as to the justice of our demands, your petitioners humbly entreat to be heard at the bar of your honorable house by counsel or agent in support of those claims, and your petitioners, &c.

Rifle clubs are in course of formation, and target shooting is practised extensively in all the districts of the country.

The Irish confederation has issued on a broad sheet, price one penny, the speeches for which Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher are being prosecuted by the government. In this form they are distributed through Dublin in thousands every day by vendors of catch-pennies.

Extensive importations of pikes have taken place from Birmingham, two consignments alone amounting to thirty thousand. These are sold only to persons who can give a certain number of men, named Coogan, in the county of Meath, has at present a contract to supply ash saplings, eleven feet long, for 100,000 men. One club alone in Dublin possesses 1,600 pikes. Some parties have been arrested in Tipperary for manufacturing these weapons. Light brass guns, from seven to fourteen pounds, are said to have arrived in Dublin.

Italy.—The Piedmontese Gazette publishes the following from the theatre of war.

Milan, March 30.—The accounts of this morning may be considered as official, state that Gen. Biaz at the head of 4,000 regular troops, and 7,000 vols. commanded by officers of our staff, fell in with a strong body of the enemy near Montecchiari, whom he completely put to route, taking a squadron of cavalry, three pieces of cannon, carriages, &c.

"The grand cause of Italian independence, blessed by your Highness, has also triumphed in our city. We have sealed it with our blood, and we rejoice in it, in the hope that blood will become the water of regeneration for us, and for the whole of Italy."

"It is in your name, most Holy Father, that we are to be prepared to fight; we have inscribed your name on our standards and on our barricades. Deprived of everything, without any arms but the holiness of our right, we have in your name faced our formidable enemies; in your name, young and old, women and children, have joyfully fought and joyfully died, and now it is in your name that we open the joy of our hearts before God, who has given us the victory."

The address then goes on to express the idea which animates the whole of the inhabitants of Lombardy that the war shall not terminate until the last Austrian shall have crossed the Alps. The Nation will then, it says, be called on to choose freely its form of government.

"A letter from Rome," says the same journal, "describes the great enthusiasm which reigns in that city. A complete war against the absolutism had been declared, and a regular crusade organized against the oppressors of the liberty and independence of Italy. All the troops had marched towards the frontier, as well as numerous detachments of volunteers. A subscription had been entered into for the equipment of the latter. They were offered 15 bayonets a day as pay, but they refused, saying they only wanted bread. The Pope sent 50,000 francs to the funds; all the religious orders, the nobility, the merchants, and the cardinals also subscribed. The people assembled in the public squares where subscriptions were received, the men gave their watches, the women their ear-rings, and chains, and indeed, every ornament they possessed."

The same enthusiasm is said to reign in the provinces. Gen. Durando, it was expected, would, in a few days, have 50,000 men under his orders. These volunteers will be concentrated at Bologna, to be ready to march into Lombardy. Our brothers of Italy need succor, the banner of Pius IX. will soon float in the fields of Lombardy by the side of those of Piedmont and Tuscany. The Jesuits are leaving every day; they will soon all have quit. It is said the Austrian garrison has evacuated the citadel of Ferrara. The capital is perfectly tranquil. The civic guard, in the absence of the troops, do all the duty. The late military work admirably. Verona, the great strategic key to Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, appears to have become useless. The people have risen and made themselves masters of the town. The troops have retired into the forts. The viceroy has been blockaded by the people in his palace, round which they have placed an immense quantity of faggots, threatening to burn him and his family if a single shot is fired from the forts against the town. It is probable that the viceroy, who has escaped from the place, for other accounts state that he has been taken prisoner at Riva.

The triumph of Venice cannot fail to have a powerful effect on the other provinces of the State. In addition to the places already mentioned as having risen, all the Friuli has asserted its independence. Venice has declared that it made no pretensions to its ancient sovereignty, but that in proclaiming a republic it only intended it as a provisional measure, and that it will unite itself to the kingdom of Italy when it shall be duly constituted.

A letter from Naples, of the 23d ult., says: "At the news of the events at Vienna, the crew of an Austrian frigate in our roads mutinied, and compelled the captain to hoist the Italian national flag. All the crew were Venetians. They sent four of their Austrian officers out of the ship. It is stated that Prince Schwartzburg when the people at Naples rose and burnt the Austrian arms over the door of his hotel, placed all his most valuable property on board this ship, where it now remains."

The following has been published at St. Petersburg and received with the greatest enthusiasm:

Manifesto of the Emperor.—After the benefits of a long peace the West of Europe finds itself at this moment suddenly given over to perturbations which threaten with ruin and overthrow all legal powers and the whole social system. Insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France, soon crossed the German frontier, and spread themselves in every direction with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to the concessions of the Governments. This devastating plague has at last attacked our allies the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Prussia, and to-day, in its blind fury, menaces our Russia—that Russia which God has confided to our care. But heaven forbid that this should be. Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the Omnipotent, we are ready to encounter our enemies from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own persons, we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honor of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our territory.

"We are convinced that every Russian that every one of our faithful subjects will respond with joy to the call of his sovereign. Our ancient war cry—for our faith, our sovereign, and our country, will once again lead us on the path of victory, and then, with sentiments of humble gratitude, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, God is on our side. Understand this, ye people, and submit, for God is on our side. Given at St. Petersburg, 1st March, in the year of grace, 1848, and 23d of our reign."

A letter in the Schlesischer Zeitung of the 23d ult., confirms former reports of the concentration of a large army of Russian troops close to the frontiers of Upper and Lower Silesia. They consist chiefly of Cossacks and Cuirassiers. The same paper also confirms the rumors current of disturbances in the Russian part of Poland, especially at Warsaw.

Poland.—Prince Adam Potorski and other leaders of the last Polish Revolution were at Cologne on the 26th, on their way to Poland. A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle describes an enthusiastic but dignified public reception given to the Prince by the authorities and garrison of Aix la Chapelle.

The Colonel of the Landwehr was the spokesman. He expressed his pride and the happiness of all at meeting the Polish veteran on Prussian ground. He then embraced the Prince in the name of the whole Prussian army. The people of Cologne and the authorities manifested the greatest delight at the sight of him, and the authorities placed a guard of honor at his hotel.

He issued an address claiming Poland to be free, unprivileged, and democratic, and departed for Posen. The same writer says that in the journey by the railway, processions to the churches were noticed in all parts of the country. The whole of the persons employed on the railway were armed with swords and muskets.

Spain.—Attempted Revolution.—An insurrection occurred at Madrid on the night of the 26th ult. A plan had been formed to overthrow the ministry by means of an insurrectionary movement, in which it was expected the military would have remained passive spectators. The leaders of the movement not having subsequently discovered that the troops were determined to resist, countermanded the orders they had given to the people.

The latter, however, who had been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, declared that they were betrayed, and that they would fight even without leaders. They accordingly assembled about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, and commenced erecting barricades, which were completed in an incredible short space of time.

The fighting commenced at 7 o'clock in the evening, and continued without intermission until 3 in the morning, when the military were successful on all sides, and a number of the insurgents were captured. Two hundred civilians and military are said to have been killed and a vast number wounded. An English gentleman named Whitwell was said to be among the victims. The Queen Mother quitted Madrid during the disturbances.

The Madrid Gazette, of the 27th contains two decrees—the 1st, suspending the constitution throughout the entire monarchy; the 2d, commanding that the insurgents captured during the preceding night shall be forthwith tried by court martial.

The Herald says the loss of the rebels exceeds 150 wounded and 30 killed, although no official data has yet been published.

The prisoners to be tried by the council of war, were 246 in number.

The council of war condemned to death two of the prisoners made on the 26th. The Queen has however pardoned them.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SPIKER as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next Legislature, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM WHITTLSEY as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature. mar25

Cincinnati Clothing Store.

Next door to C. Bell, Druggist.

MAIN ST., EVANSVILLE, IN.

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING & BRUMMER

HAIRING